Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Per:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Attribution contributes to person perception by:

1. defining social roles.
2. providing an explanation for the cause of a person’s behavior.
3. identifying multiple roles of an individual.
4. eliminating stereotypes of particular groups of people.

As you slowly inch your way toward the intersection, you finally see the auto accident that was stalling traffic. As you look at the two drivers standing by their crumpled cars, you think to yourself, “They probably had the accident because they’re careless drivers.” Your thinking reflects which of the following concepts?

1. Deindividuation
2. The self-effacing bias
3. Cognitive dissonance
4. The fundamental attribution error

In stereotyping, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ level is the set of learned mental associations that can guide our judgments and actions without our awareness.

1. priming
2. public
3. private
4. implicit

What has the Pygmalion effect in the classroom demonstrated?

1. A positive belief by a teacher about a student or group of students can significantly increase that student’s or group of students’ performance in such a way as to become a self-fulfilling prophecy.
2. A negative belief by a teacher about a student or group of students can significantly lower that student’s or group of students’ performance in such a way as to become a self-fulfilling prophecy.
3. A teacher’s beliefs about a student or group of students have no significant effect on that student’s or group of students’ performance.
4. A belief by a teacher about a student or group of students can significantly affect that student or group of students in such a way as to become a self-fulfilling prophecy.

According to the text, the development of multiple self-concepts based on multiple social roles:

1. is psychologically stressful for individuals.
2. protects individuals from depression when one social role is lost.
3. diminishes a person’s confidence in his/her ability to handle new situations.
4. leads to identity confusion.

The process of comparing ourselves with others to identify our unique characteristics and evaluate our abilities is called:

1. social comparison.
2. self-serving attribution bias.
3. self-effacing bias.
4. better-than-average phenomenon.

High achievement by other members of our group can temporarily raise our self-esteem if our \_\_\_\_\_\_ is most active.

1. social identity
2. personal identity
3. cultural dependence
4. social comparison

Attitudes are acquired through different types of thought. Simple heuristics refers to:

1. no thought.
2. superficial thought.
3. systematic thought.
4. classical conditioning.